World Alliance News Letter

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A PLEDGE AND A PLAN

DAVID OWEN*

WHILE a growing spectator gallery at the United Nations' New York Headquarters watches the deliberations of an almost continuous round of news-making conferences, a unique gathering—one that is indeed significant in international relations—takes place each year in an atmosphere of relative obscurity. It is a fund-raising meeting; it has been held once a year since 1950; and it is attended by representatives of more than 70 Governments which belong to the United Nations or its Specialized Agencies. The funds pledged on these occasions—voluntarily, I might add—allow the United Nations and seven of its Specialized Agencies** to carry out a joint program of technical assistance, and so to place expert advice, guidance and training facilities in a wide range of subjects at the disposal of underdeveloped countries and territories.

CALLED by the imposing title of *The Expanded Program of Technical Asssistance,* this international effort to help the peoples of the world to share their skills has won, in the past five years, the trust and support of very many Governments in all parts of the world. They have given concrete evidence of this support by their yearly pledges. In our first eighteen months of operation, 54 Governments pledged a total of $20 millon. At subsequent conferences, pledges have steadily increased, and for the 1954 program, no fewer than 74 Governments pledged more than $25 million.

The "popularity" of the services we have been placing at the disposal of Governments since mid-1950 can be readily understood if we consider the basic principles of the program. It provides experts and training facilities to Governments *only at their request;* it is very much a "mutual aid" program in which all countries, the underdeveloped as well as the developed, help each other as much as they can; no political interference is allowed to frustrate the efforts to advance economic and social conditions; finally, assistance is given *only as a supplement* to the self-help plans carried out by the countries themselves.

THE STATISTICAL RECORD of our work during these past five years shows that more than 3,000 separate projects have been undertaken, more than 4,000 experts recruited, and 4,500 fellowships awarded. In addition, the program has organized numerous training centers and seminars where specialists of many countries can exchange information on techniques in vital fields. About 100 countries and territories have benefited from United Nations Technical Assistance.

The story of a project, however, can never be a mere statistical recital, any more than a bare list of experts or fellows can tell the story of impact on human lives. Figures alone cannot tell of the 2,800,000 sufferers from yaws—a crippling tropical disease—in Haiti, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines, treated by health teams sent out under the program. These sufferers were brought relief by a single injection of penicillin. Nor can figures tell of the rice cultivation expert from Formosa, whose work in finding a variety of rice suitable to the Egyptian climate will mean extra income for impoverished farmers, and may well add a much-needed export item to Egypt's economy. We might also look behind the statistical record of the 14 fellowships awarded to Colombian trainees in steel production techniques. We would see that the skills which these fellows learned by working in Chilean and French steel mills are being used in Colombia's first steel mill at Paz-del-Rio. Until these fellows received on-the-spot training, Colombia had no skilled steel workers of its own.

But these and other encouraging achievements were naturally attended by the teething troubles that cannot be avoided in the early stages of any complex plan. Limited funds and a steadily growing demand for technical assistance required us to sit down and think out the best method for selecting the projects to be put into operation each year.

THIS PROBLEM of selection did not exist in 1950-51, when the program was only just getting under way. The pace rapidly quickened in 1952,

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**Mr. Owen is executive chairman of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board.*

**The International Labor Organization (ILO); the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); UNESCO; the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); the World Health Organization (WHO); the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), together with the United Nations itself, are participants in this Program of Technical Assistance, and all draw on the funds pledged at the Technical Assistance Conference. Their work is coordinated by a Technical Assistance Board, composed of a representative of each participating organization, and an executive chairman.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Near East Foundation Anniversary

Near East Relief was created 25 years ago at the request of the American Ambassador to Turkey to help meet the widespread distress in that area. When the need for relief diminished in 1929, a committee of Americans was sent to the Near East and returned with a report calling for long-term assistance. In response to this report, Near East Relief was disbanded and the Near East Foundation was formed in its place. The Foundation was the first American agency to base its entire program exclusively on the technical assistance concept.

In these 25 years, work has been carried on in Albania, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Iran, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria and Turkey. Current projects are in Greece, Syria and Iran. The largest field is Iran, where village and rural development is being demonstrated near Teheran. The Foundation enters a country at the request of its government. Cooperation with local ministries which will eventually continue these pilot projects is an essential factor.

At the United Nations

- The Trusteeship Council, now meeting for an eight-week session, is hearing reports on the progress and development of 18 million persons in six UN trust territories in Africa. The Council will also consider almost 400 individual petitions.
- The UN Children's Fund has allocated $221,000 to fight trachoma, the eye disease that often results in blindness, among 1,300,000 Formosan school children.

Recommended Magazine Articles

The Decline of Western Democracy by Walter Lippmann. (*The Atlantic,* February 1955.)

A profound analysis of what has hapened to democracy in the Western world during the past half century. A discerning article by an acute observer of our times.

Marx Was a City Boy or Why Communism May Fail by W. W. Rostow. (*Harper's,* February 1955.)

This article is especially timely in view of the recent upheaval in the Kremlin, although it was written before that change occurred. Dr. Rostow explains "how Communism has come to tangle at cross purposes with the peasant; the consequences of this generally quiet struggle; the problems which it creates for the Communist leadership; and the opportunities it opens to the Free World."

The Fall of Malenkov. (*The Economist,* February 12, 1955.)

A comprehensive and convincing interpretation of the recent shift in the Soviet hierarchy.

The Communist Terms for Peaceful Coexistence by G. F. Hudson. (*Commentary,* February 1955.)

Mr. Hudson takes a very dim view of a "coexistence" policy. He rightly urges the West to retain its strength and not to let its desire for a permanent and peaceful settlement induce it to cease being vigilant in every situation.

The Challenge We Neglect in Asia by Barbara Ward. (*The New York Times Magazine,* February 13, 1955.)

A powerful plea to the West to give "long-term strategy for world development the first priority."

The Narrowing Gap by Harold C. Hinton. (*The Commonweal,* February 18, 1955.)

Mr. Hinton explains that Communist China is rapidly outpacing India in the industrialization race; whichever system demonstrates its superiority may be the one that wins the adherence of millions of Asians.

Brotherhood Week: A Critical View by Carl Hermann Voss. (*The Christian Register,* February 1955.)

Dr. Voss cogently discusses the question: how effective can words of brotherhood be without corresponding social "action"?

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when the number of requests for assistance was four times greater than in the previous 18 months. And when we began to plan our 1953 program we found that the requests which we had received represented a potential expenditure of more that $35 million. With little more than $20 million available, we had our first experience in setting up priorities. We were faced with the difficult task of examining requests for assistance from the standpoint of their probable effect on economic development. Would the projects make more food available? Would they make more productive manpower available for agriculture and industry? Would they give the countries added income? Would they improve methods of getting produce to market?

We emerged from this encounter with priorities with a system of programming which was, in my opinion, more realistic—and which was made yet more flexible by action taken recently in the Economic and Social Council. Under a new system of programming worked out by the Council, and approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1954, much greater reliance will be placed on the recipient Governments themselves in determining priorities among projects. Now Governments, rather than the Technical Assistance Board, will have the primary responsibility for selecting priorities from among the many requests they put forward.

The fact that the Technical Assistance Fund, which I have described above, is replenished on a yearly basis has always been a major administrative headache. Not only must we plan programs from year to year with little more than a guess as to the amount of money that we shall have at our disposal, but we must also allow during each calendar year for the inevitable delay in collection of pledges. We are encouraged that several Governments are helping

The Death of John R. Mott

The Church Peace Union shares the bereavement of many other organizations and multitudes of people in this and other lands in the death of Dr. John R. Mott, January 31, 1955, a charter member of The Church Peace Union and for many years active in this council's work. He was born May 25, 1865 and was within a few weeks of his ninetieth birthday. He was a man of great force of character, notable for his organizing and administrative ability, and the religious zeal of a prophet of God. In his student days at Cornell University, he was the leader of a small group of fellow students who promoted the religious interest of the university and made addresses in many colleges and universities in the country. Soon after his graduation in 1888, he became Student Secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. A little later, he became its General Secretary. Then began a series of positions of leadership and influence. He was the founder and leader of the Student Volunteer Movement, the World Student Federation and a long list of other Christian organizations.

It is interesting to note that this man who for fifty years had the largest following of young people of any man in the world did not try to win them by the methods and devices that are supposed to attract young people. In manner he was grave and reserved. On the platform he seldom smiled or joked or told funny stories. He had none of the tricks of the orator. But, he held vast audiences by the sheer force of his personality and the majesty of his message. He was a favorite speaker in colleges, universities and summer conferences. He travelled widely, visiting not only many parts of Europe, but Asia, Africa and Latin America. He published more than a dozen books and hundreds of reports and pamphlets. His papers and documents fill six large volumes. He never sought ordination as a minister and remained a lay member of the Methodist Church. His type of thought and faith was not denominational but catholic in the broad sense of the term. He was an ecumenically-minded Christian. He left theological and ecclesiastical problems to others. His concern was for the essential elements of Christian life and work, and his clarion call to young men and women was to know God and serve Him.

When Andrew Carnegie decided to found The Church Peace Union for the promotion of international friendship through the churches, Dr. Mott was one of the 29 Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews whom he invited to his home February 10, 1914, to organize for the administration of his endowment of two million dollars to promote the interests of religious bodies of all types in international friendship and the peaceful settlement of international disputes. Dr. Mott entered heartily into the work of the Union and remained an active member till his death. Many times at our meetings we heard him emphasize the importance of the work of the Union.

He received honorary degrees from many colleges and universities, decorations from several governments, and in 1946 the Nobel Prize for his leadership in religious and humanitarian movements. In an era when so many men of superior ability seek wealth and power, it is encouraging to think of this man who was their equal in ability and refused offers of high positions in business and government in order to devote his life to the service of God and his fellowmen. Surely, the future historian in recording the notable political, scientific and tragic events in the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century will also record the notable religious movement among the young people of many lands, and note that its organizer and leader was John R. Mott.

ARTHUR J. BROWN

put the program on a longer-term basis by pledging for more than one year at a time, but nevertheless we still live rather from hand to mouth as far as our finances are concerned.

These administrative hazards notwithstanding, the program has earnestly tackled the task put before it in the early days of planning. The enthusiastic reception which Governments have extended to it are perhaps best summed up by the words of the Chairman of the General Assembly's Second (Economic) Committee, after it had concluded its discussion of our work at the end of 1954:

"No enterprise of the United Nations spreads its net so widely or receives such unanimous acclamation as the program of Technical Assistance. Many delegates have brought out the importance of the program, but it might be well for us all to consider its implications as an act of faith by the UN as a whole . . . . In the long run the outlay on technical assistance will be relatively small compared with the potential and probably realized results of its application . . . ."

THE UNESCO CONFERENCE AT MONTEVIDEO

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) convened late in autumn, 1954 *at Montevideo, Uruguay. The excerpts which follow from the informal report of the U. S. delegation who attended present important information about the meeting and the future UNESCO program which was developed there. Copies of the complete report are available from the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO, Washington* 25, *D.C.*

"The founding of UNESCO was an act of faith—faith in man's ability to recognize truth through the free interchange of information, faith in his ability to improve his lot through common effort. We in the United States have not lost that faith."

That statement in the opening address of Ambassador Albert F. Nufer, chairman of the United States delegation to the Eighth Session of the General Conference of UNESCO, reflects the keen interest we in this country have had in UNESCO since its inception. This international effort to advance knowledge, raise living standards, increase understanding and protect human rights is in harmony with the aims and traditions of the United States.

Conference Attacks Basic Problems

Though we have been a friend, we have also been a critic. The United States delegation viewed the Montevideo conference as a crucial stage in the Organization's development. During its eight years of existence there has been both success and failure. It was time to come to grips with basic problems. Our major objectives were to make UNESCO more effective, to win support for a remodeled program, to concentrate its limited resources on a few attainable major goals, to make its Executive Board responsive to governmental control and to insure that only the highest calibre people would serve on its international staff.

That these objectives met with success is a tribute to the remarkable harmony which existed between the delegations from 69 nations which were officially represented and the fact that the great majority of these nations share our concern for the Organization's future.

The tremendous interest in UNESCO was manifest by the active role taken by Member States in all phases of the discussions. To most of the participants, the Organization was a living, vital force to which they had turned for assistance. They knew its strength and its weakness. As a result there were several hard fought, last ditch fights on the Conference floor and in the committee chambers. But there was an overriding willingness to "see the other fellow's point of view" in the formal and informal discussions between delegations. This open and free communication was probably more responsible than any other factor in the success of the meetings.

The Role of the U.S.S.R.

As the Conference opened, there was an atmosphere of curious concern about the presence of UNESCO's newest member, the Soviet Union. What were the intentions of this new member and its satellites? What would be its strategy and tactics? Would UNESCO be diverted from its mission by being plunged into the political arena?

It soon became apparent that the U.S.S.R. had decided to play a conciliatory role at this time, obviously attempting by its moderate conduct to make a favorable impression on nations seeking to maintain a neutral position in today's world conflict of ideas. However, on a number of political issues, the Soviet Union had little support. The Conference refused to seat Red China, denied admission to Bulgaria and Rumania, turned down the U.S.S.R. request that its financial assessment be reduced and a plea that the back debt of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland be voided. . . .

The Remodeled Program

An analysis of the Conference actions on the 1955-56 program reflects an encouraging trend in the direction of concentration. But probably more significant was the passage of a comprehensive resolution which outlined how the future program should be remodeled. It was an action that demonstrated the capacity of the Conference to build on the experience of the first eight years and to overcome some of the mistakes of the early period.

The remodeled program will come into effect in 1957-58. Thus it is planned that in 1955-56 a number of current programs will be completed and new projects developed which will give particular attention to urgent problems on which Member States turn to UNESCO for help.

Concretely the future program is seen as consisting of two main parts. The first part will be made up of a number of "continuing services" which might be considered the core of UNESCO's long range work. These include: (1) collection and exchange of information in education, science and culture, (2) assistance to international cooperation between specialists, (3) advice to the UN and other Specialized Agencies, (4) preparation of international conventions and regulations, (5) action to promote the understanding of human rights and international cooperation, (6) inquiries, study, and research necessary to form a basis for the second part of UNESCO's future program.

Meeting Specific Needs

The second part of the program would consist of special activities designed to meet specific needs of Member States and calculated to provide practical solutions to concrete problems. They will be projects that are characterized by limited aims, definite time limits, and full advance financial planning.

The two elements of the remodeled program will be interdependent. Each will have to draw upon the other for support.

The activities to be given first place in this new program are to be selected from the following areas: (1) free and compulsory education at the primary school level, (2) fundamental education, (3) action to remove racial, social and international tensions, (4) securing mutual understanding in the Eastern and Western worlds of the cultural values of each,

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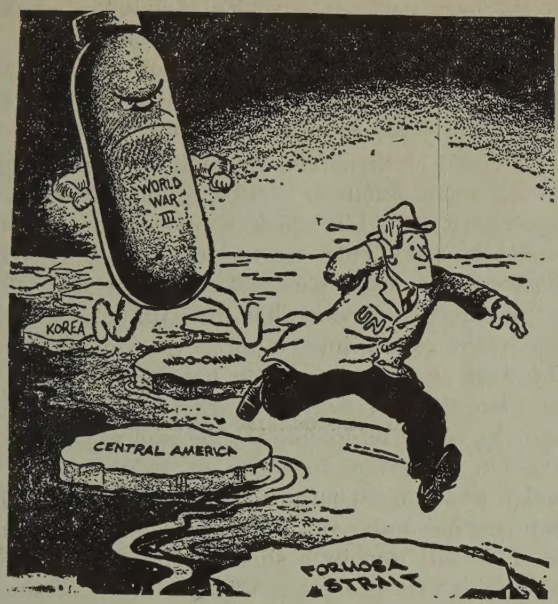
FOCUS> *on the Churches' Work for World Order*



KENNEDY IN THE *Little Rock Democrat* (Arkansas)

Still A Jump Ahead

WHAT CAN THE UN DO?

The optimism generated by the temperate tone of early debates in the General Assembly has been largely dissipated by recent events. Indeed one is tempted to say that U.S.S.R., Communist Chinese, and U. S. diplomacy has reached an impasse. It does little good in the present situation to look backward at the series of acts that brought about the present amazing state of affairs—two major powers governing about 700 million people refusing to talk to each other.

Normal channels of diplomacy are not being fully used today. Since the U. S. does not recognize Communist China, she can only seek to reach agreement with her through third parties. The U. S. can discuss Far Eastern problems with the U.S.S.R. and have our stand relayed to China. Or, more normally, we can communicate through such traditional neutrals as India or such allies as the United Kingdom. But herein is great difficulty. Neither our allies in Western Europe nor self-styled neutrals in Asia agree with U. S. policy. At best they reluctantly follow, at worst they are hostile to U. S. aims and methods.

Twice in recent months the U. S. has turned to the UN to do what its diplomacy has been unable to accomplish: (1) The UN Secretary General, Dag Hammarskjold, journeyed to Peiping to secure the release of U. S. flyers captured while flying under the UN Command in Korea. (2) At this writing the UN Security Council is debating a cease-fire proposal for the Formosa area.

The UN was designed to provide a place for and a way of settling disputes peacefully. But it was also founded on the assumption that the major powers would agree on basic issues. It came into being before Communist China developed into the strongest power in Asia. Not being a member of the UN, Communist China cannot fully use the machinery of the world organization in dealing with Far Eastern problems. She will not apparently use it in a limited manner. She has refused to attend Security Council debates on Formosa.

* * *

What then is to be gained by throwing these problems to the UN? What success can be expected of UN participation after the failure, to date, of traditional diplomacy? First of all, turning to the UN is a recognition of the value of having an international organization as an instrument for peace. Secondly, subjecting problems of this type to international and open debate allows the chief disputants to profit by the moderation and wisdom of less interested parties. Third, using the UN in this way helps to clarify the issues and to form world opinion—and this is a primary function of the United Nations. It is a challenge to U. S. policy makers to present our case ably before the world forum. It is important too that we listen—listen both to the voices of our Western friends and to the new voices of Asia.

There is a danger in pushing too many difficult problems to the ten year old UN. Surely it would be unfair to condemn the UN as useless if it fails to come up with all the answers. The UN has been given problems that the major powers have been unable to solve. It can only succeed if its members work sincerely within its framework for a just and peaceful solution of international disputes.

* * *

The truth is that there is no substitute for this slow and painful effort to build the foundations of freedom and the structure of security. Flights from reality may be devised, with the allure of perfection, of escape, or of retreat. But it is impossible for the UN to "fail," even if, in an unspeakable disaster, it should "go up in smoke."

The survivors, standing on the rubble, would have to echo Joseph Paul-Boncour's epitaph for the League of Nations: "It was not the League that failed. . . . It was the Nations which neglected it. It was the Governments which abandoned it."

—Ernest A. Gross in *Foreign Policy Bulletin*

ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

Conference on UN Charter Review

The Joint Education Committee of the Church Peace Union and World Alliance held in January a two-day conference on United Nations Charter Review. Eight papers were read by members of the Committee and were thoroughly discussed. A limited number of copies of the papers are available in mimeographed form. Single copies of these papers or a complete set will be sent upon request free of charge, as long as our supply lasts.

The papers and their authors are as follows:

1. "International Organization Before and Since 1945" by Mabel Head, member of the World Alliance Executive Committee.
2. "Charter Review: A Question of Timing" by Russell Henry Stafford, a Church Peace Union Trustee; President, the Hartford Seminary Foundation.
3. "Disarmament and Collective Security" by A. William Loos, Education Secretary of The Church Peace Union and World Alliance.
4. "Charter Review and UN Membership" by Walter D. Head, President of the World Alliance; Provost of Fairleigh Dickinson College.
5. "Charter Review and the Issue of Domestic Jurisdiction" by Edward C. Boynton, chairman of the World Alliance Education Committee.
6. "Charter Review and United States Sovereignty" by Edgar J. Fisher, Treasurer of the World Alliance; Director of the Southern Region, American Friends of the Middle East, Inc.
7. "Specific Proposals for UN Charter Review" by Leslie T. Pennington, a Church Peace Union Trustee; Minister of the First Unitarian Church Society, Chicago.
8. "United States Proposals for Charter Review" by Lloyd D. Luckmann, a Church Peace Union Trustee; Dean of City College, San Francisco.

HR1 and World Peace

The importance of world trade to international peace is all too frequently underrated. There is a tendency as we go headline hunting every morning, to relegate fundamental problems of economic and human relations to the background and concentrate on the more exciting news of political tension and military strategy. Groups with a direct economic stake in trade, however, realize the importance of the legislation now being considered in the Congress. Such groups as the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on the one hand and, on the other, the Wine Institute of California are making their views known to Congressmen.

Those who favor a high or protective tariff argue, for the most part, for a particular industry, whether it be pencil manufacturing or watch making. In approaching Congress proponents of a high tariff have defined a specific area of interest and so can make limited and specific suggestions.

Some 155 individuals, in most instances representing organizations or groups, testified at the hearings on HR1, the bill which, if passed, would extend the Reciprocal Trade Act for three years. This law has been an integral part of U. S. policy since 1934. In recent years, somewhat hesitant Congressmen have voted to continue it on a year to year basis. This year the Administration has wisely decided to fight for a longer extension. The main feature, indeed the whole philosophy of the policy, is that the President be given authority to reduce tariffs on foreign goods in exchange for a reduction by foreign countries on duties on U. S. goods. In the House the trade bill won by a slim margin of seven votes, and at this writing faces a stiff fight in the Senate.

The Reciprocal Trade Act may be amended—and such action may well be desirable—to protect certain economic groups. But the major part of the legislation must be considered in the light of the stated belief of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce: "The main purpose of world trade is to provide more people with more goods. Wider distribution of goods at fair prices will raise living standards everywhere."

It is axiomatic in U. S. policy that higher living standards around the world are one of the chief obstacles to communist expansion. This point should be kept in the forefront of our thinking, for it appears clear that the foes of a liberal trade policy will, during the coming months, grow in strength. Special claims will doubtless continue to be made by various interest groups, and some of them should probably be supported. But HR1 should be considered always in the light of the overall national interest. And the national interest, we need to remind ourselves, can no longer be fulfilled by ourselves alone.

Montevideo Conference *(Continued from page 4)*

and (5) scientific research to improve living conditions. . . .

The Eighth Session of the General Conference of UNESCO will, in the eyes of the United States delegation, be regarded as the most significant UNESCO conference in many years. From the point of view of the Organization, the actions taken will add to its stature and prestige throughout the world. It is now in a position to respond more closely to the "felt needs" of the Member States and in so doing should become an indispensible ingredient in the development of many areas of the world which need the kind of "know how" that UNESCO can offer. . . .

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS

International Summer Opportunities for Youth

A number of summer programs in this country and abroad further international understanding through personal contacts between individuals of different races and cultures. Prices are geared for students.

In general, these summer programs fall into four categories: internship programs, work camps, study or conference sessions, hospitality programs. In an internship program, students learn about factory work, community service, mental hospitals, etc., by actually working in these fields while living together as a group. Foreign students often participate. A community project, perhaps the rebuilding of a bombed church, the construction of a community center, or flood relief, is the basis of a work camp program, which usually enlists an international personnel. A study or conference session might include a summer program at a foreign university, a seminar or institute on international affairs, here or abroad, in which foreign students participate. The purpose of a hospitality program is to introduce youth (a foreign student in this country, an American abroad) to the family life of that country. Some hospitality programs include a travel period for the visiting student and a member of his host family .

Agencies

The following are some of the best agencies sponsoring these international programs:

American Field Service, 113 East 30th Street, New York 16, N. Y. Hospitality in U. S. and Europe. High school age.

American Friends Service Committee, 20 S. 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa. Work camps in the U. S., Latin America, Europe, Africa, Asia, the Near East. Internship programs in the U. S. High school, college and older.

American Jewish Society for Service, 120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y. Work camps in the U. S. High school, college and older.

Encampment for Citizenship, 2 West 64th Street, New York 23, N. Y. 10-week citizenship seminar. 18-23 years.

Experiment in International Living, Putney, Vermont. Hospitality in the U. S., Europe, Asia, Africa, and Near East. 17-30 years.

International Farm Youth Exchange, c/o Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Farm hospitality and work programs in U. S. and abroad. 20 to 30 years.

Jewish Agency for Palestine, 16 East 66th Street, New York 21, N. Y. Seminars, work periods and tours in Israel. College and older.

National Student Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., 600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. Seminars in Europe. Internships in U. S. College age and older.

Shawnee Leadership Institute, c/o Mrs. Eleanor Cole, Registrar, 1318 Putnam Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Two U. S. seminars: two-week high school seminar on responsible citizenship; one-week college seminar on technical assistance.

World Council of Churches, Ecumenical Work Camps, 110 East 29th Street, New York 16, N. Y. Work Camps in the U. S., Latin America, Europe, Asia, Near East. High school, college and older.

Other Listings of Agencies

Several publications have a more complete listing of international summer opportunities for youth:

The Coordinating Committee for Work Camps, c/o UNESCO, 19 Avenue Kleber, Paris 16, France publishes periodically a world-wide list of organizations sponsoring work camps.

"Invest Your Summer," Commission on Youth Service Projects, 79 East Adams Street, Chicago 3, Illinois. 7 cents.

"Work, Study, Travel Abroad," U. S. National Student Association, Educational Travel, Inc., 48 West 48th Street, New York 36, N. Y. 50 cents.

"One Great Hour of Sharing"

"One Great Hour of Sharing" will be the theme of special observances on March 20 in thousands of Protestant and Eastern Orthodox churches. These observances are a highlight of the 1955 United Appeal for relief and reconstruction funds, under the auspices of Church World Service, 215 Fourth Ave., New York 3, N. Y.

The goal this year is $9,500,000. Major areas to be aided include Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Korea, Liberia, the Near East, Pakistan and Viet Nam.

In addition to reconstruction and relief, these funds will finance the 1955 portion of the three-year "Share Our Surplus" program and the resettlement of refugees in the U. S.

Pan American Day

Each year since 1930 April 14 has been proclaimed Pan American Day, and is observed throughout the Americas with expressions of inter-American friendship and goodwill. The day commemorates the establishment in 1890 of the Organization of American States and marks 65 years of inter-American cooperation. Program materials for world affairs groups, as well as for community-wide observances of the Day, and a monthly newsletter, *Briefs,* are available free from the Pan American Union, Washington 6, D. C.

SUGGESTED READING

Common Sense and World Affairs by Dorothy Fosdick. Harcourt, Brace. 207 pp. $3.50.

Miss Fosdick's deep insight into the intricate world situation we face today, her fresh and highly stimulating approach, and her bedrock realism about American foreign policy—these qualities combined with a terse, popular style make this book attractive and informative reading. It deserves the attention of all who believe, with Miss Fosdick, that "foreign policy is the business of every American."

Faith and Freedom by Barbara Ward. Norton. 308 pp. $3.75.

This discerning book is important. Miss Ward interprets our age with breadth of scholarship and depth of religious faith. She makes a significant contribution to a clearer understanding of 20th century history.

Plowshares and Pruning Hooks. The Crusade for World Order, 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Illinois. 94 pp. 50 cents.

Dr. Ralph W. Sockman writes on "The Meaning of Peace"; Dr. O. Frederick Nolde on "The United Nations"; and Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk on "Disarmament." A valuable study booklet.

Christianity and Anti-Semitism by Nicholas Berdyaev. Philosophical Library. 58 pp. $2.75.

A cogent, succinct analysis of a theme that is of major and continuing concern.

Prelude to Point Four by Merle Curti and Kendall Birr. University of Wisconsin. 284 pp. $5.00.

A detailed and interesting account of American technical missions overseas, 1838 to 1938. The book gives a perspective from which to evaluate current Point Four programs.

The Ethics of Civilization by Arnold H. Kamiat. Public Affairs Press. 80 pp. $2.00.

Mr. Kamiat's primary thesis: To attain ethical maturity "it is necessary to transcend all group lines and accept the welfare of the human race as paramount, exceeding that of any of the consistent groups excluding one's own."

The Age of Belief: The Medieval Philosophers ed. by Anne Fremantle. New American Library. 218 pp. 50 cents.

A brilliant book of selections from the medieval philosophers, with introduction and interpretive commentary. The first of a six volume series.

The Social Self by Paul E. Pfuetze. Bookman. 392 pp. $4.50.

This book elucidates "the idea of the interpersonal nature of our human existence." It focuses on the parallelism between G. H. Mead's empirical philosophy and Martin Buber's I—Thou philosophy. A stimulating book.

Indonesia: Land of Challenge by Marguerite Harmon Bro. Harper. 263 pp. $4.00

A vivid, fascinating portrayal of what is taking place in one of the world's youngest independent countries.

The Lie about the West: A Response to Professor Toynbee's Challenge by Douglas Jerrold. Sheed and Ward. 85 pp. $1.75.

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World Alliance News Letter

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